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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/724,852	12/01/2003	Patricia Ann Piers	24793-25	2156
24256	7590 08/01/2006		EXAMINER	
DINSMORE & SHOHL, LLP			IZQUIERDO, DAVID A	
1900 CHEMED CENTER 255 EAST FIFTH STREET			. ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	TI, OH 45202	3738		
			DATE MAIL ED: 08/01/2004	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/724,852	PIERS ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	David A. Izquierdo	3738			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status		•			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 De</u>	ecember 2003.				
,					
<i>;</i> —	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4)⊠ Claim(s) 102,103 and 175-191 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>102,103 and 175-191</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) ★ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ★ None of: 1. ★ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/23/04, 12/12/05, 1/17/06,	6) Other				

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of invention II in the reply filed on December 1st, 2003 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the restriction requirement was made based on a product and a method of use when, in fact, the inventions are related as product and method of making. Although the Applicant is correct in pointing out that the method is directed toward a process of making, two separate inventions still exist. The lens of invention II can be made by any number of processes other than the method of invention I. Due to the crowded nature of the art a search for both the method of manufacture and the lens itself would prove to be burdensome therefore the requirement is still deemed proper and is made FINAL.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re*

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Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

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- 3. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.
- 4. Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).
- 5. Claims 102, 103, 175, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 184, 186, 187 and 191 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-9, 11-34 and 43 of copending Application No. 10/119, 611 in view of Lee et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,699,142). The copending Application claims every feature of the above cited claims but fails to disclose a base focus and an additional focus. Lee et al. discloses the use of a multi-focal lens for use in the eye. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of a multi-focal lens, as taught by Lee et al. to a diffractive lens, as per Applicant. Since it is well known in the art to use multi-focal lenses to correct vision deficiencies the above mentioned claims are not patentable over the copending application.
- 6. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 7. Claims 102, 103, 175, and 176 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lee et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,699,142).

Regarding claims 102, 103, 175 and 176 Lee et al. discloses a multi-focal ophthalmic lens comprising an anterior surface, a posterior surface comprising a base focus and at least one additional focus capable of reducing aberrations of the eye and further capable of transferring a wavefront having passed through the cornea of the eye into a substantially spherical wavefront having its center in the retina of the eye, or focusing the incoming wavefront (col. 2, lines 27-44). Applicant has amended the claims to include a process of designing the multi-focal lens. The inclusion of this recitation simply states how the lens is designed and carries no patentable weight, as long as the end structure is anticipated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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9. Claims 177-191 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piers et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0063254) in view of Lee et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,699,142). Piers et al. discloses an ophthalmic lens however Piers et al. fails to disclose a multi-focal ophthalmic lens comprising an apodization zone or echelettes. Lee et al. teaches a multi-focal lens comprising both an apodization zone and echelettes (col. 2, lines 27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of a multi-focal lens, as taught by Lee et al., to an ophthalmic lens as per Piers, the motivation to combine being that a multi-focal lens aides persons with visual deficiencies by providing vision correction for varying distances, as found in Lee et al. (col. 1, lines 49-67).

Conclusion

- 10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David A. Izquierdo whose telephone number is 571-272-1943. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 am until 4:30 pm.
- 11. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Corrine McDermott can be reached on 571-272-4754. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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12. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

David A. Izquierdo

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